

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 3224

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1744.

Since our last arriv'd the Mails from Holland and Flanders.

Moscow, August 20.



His Imperial Majesty has lately published an Edict, which gives the greatest Satisfaction to her well-affected Subjects, because it is the clearest Proof of her sincere Attention to their Welfare. The Scope of this Edict is this: That whereas her Majesty has concluded a solid Peace with the Crown of

Sweden, and, as the present Conjuncture does not require the keeping up a numerous Army, her Imperial Majesty is pleas'd to give Leave to the Officers of all Ranks, as well as the private Men in her Service, to return, one half at a time, to their respective Dwellings; there to enjoy, with their Families, the Comforts of that Peace they have purchased by their Valour. Her Majesty has likewise declared, that the Officers of her Civil List, of the Fleet, and of the Militia, shall be at Liberty to retire, one Year in three; on Condition, nevertheless, that they leave an Obligation, in Writing, with the Adjutant of their respective Corps, promising to return on a Month's Notice, if (which may the Providence of God avert) the Circumstances of the Empire should require it.

Petersburgh, August 21. On the 15th there was exhibited here one of the strangest Spectacles that was, perhaps, ever seen in any Country. About 11 o'Clock in the Morning a large Pile of Wood was erected in the Place for publick Executions. About Three a Guard took Post there; and about half an Hour after, the Secretary of the Senate came thither in Form, and read a Decree of the Senate, importing, That as it was proper the Subjects of the whole Empire should be made sensible that the late pretended Government was a Usurpation, and that the young Prince John had no Right or Title to the Empire, it was order'd, that all such Oaths and Subscriptions as could be met with, acknowledging his Title, should be collected, and burnt in the Place design'd for publick Executions in Moscow and Petersburg; and accordingly four Waggon Loads of such Oaths and Subscriptions were thrown into the Fire, and burnt. On the 16th the Regiment of Horse Guards began their March from Moscow for this Capital.

Lisbon, August 24. The French Squadron is still upon our Coast; but we cannot tell, with Certainty, of what Force it consists; and the Reports, as to the Spanish Squadron, are various. Some say they have already join'd the French Squadron; and others, that they are actually sail'd to Toulon. His Britannick Majesty's Ship the Battimore has brought in a French Ship, from Bourdeaux, very richly laden. Her Crew consisted of 90 Men; ten of which were kill'd, and 50 wounded, in an Action that lasted two Hours. The same Privateer, that was said to be taken, is arriv'd here with two French Prizes.

Rome, August 31. The two Armies continue to observe each other; on the 26th a Body of Austrian Hussars defeated a Spanish Escorte, and carried off a Convoy of 125 Mules, laden with Provisions, together with 40 Spanish Prisoners. The Officers who were taken in the Affair of the 1st Inst. are released upon their Parole. There is no more Talk of the Embarkation of the Austrian Troops; but it is said, that the Grand Duke's Forces in Tuscany will speedily march to join Prince Lobkowitz.

From the Camp before Coni, August 28. On our Approach to this Place, the Piedmontese Army decamp'd, and retired beyond the Mountains. There arriv'd this Morning at the Quarters of the Prince, a Person of Distinction; who is said to be charg'd with an important Commission from the King of Sardinia. We propose to open the Trenches on the 30th. What we have already taken from the Enemy, amounts to 2,500,000 Livres; and the Inhabitants of the Plain of Piedmont have already offer'd 9,000,000, to be excused from Contributions.

Ratisbon, September 7. We reckon that the Vanguard of Prince Charles of Lorraine's Army will arrive at this Day at Donawert. It is believed he will leave 30,000 Men in the Neighbourhood of Ingoldstadt, to dispute the Entrance ino Bavaria with the Imperialists and French. The Remainder of the Army will be transported by Water to Passau, and will march by Land thence to Bohemia. Two Posts are wanting from Prague; but Yesterday we learnt by an Express, that the Vanguard of the Prussian Army arriv'd before that City on

the 30th. That soon after they storm'd one of the advanced Posts, but were repuls'd with great Loss by the Garison. It is believed that General Count Bathiani took Post the same Day at Beraun, where, it is thought, they cannot be forced; and as soon as they are join'd by Prince Charles's Troops, they will certainly march towards the Enemy; and by giving the Prussians Battle, oblige them to raise the Siege of Prague.

Frankfurt, September 10. Prince William of Hesse-Cassel arriv'd here Yesterday. The 6000 Hessians that are to join the Army of Vice-Marshal Count Seckendorff, march'd on the 4th of this Month from Hirschfeld. They are the same individual Six Regiments of Foot, and Four of Horse, that were in the Pay of Great Britain. Prince Frederick commands them in Chief. He has under him Lieutenant-General Brand; M. Dalwig, Major-General of Horse, and M. Wolff de Gudenburgh, Major-General of Foot. Prince William will accompany the Emperor when he takes the Field. We work with the greatest Diligence on every thing that is necessary for his Journey. The Archers of the Guard have Orders to march on the 14th for Nuremberg. The Officers of the Household take that Route daily. There has happen'd this Morning a Transaction that has astonish'd all the World. A Memorial has been transmitted to the Dictature, on the Part of the Elector of Hanover, containing an ample Deduction of the Rights of his Family on the Principality of East-Friesland; and concluding with a Demand that the Voice of that Principality, in the Dyet, may be suspended, till that Affair is decided. His Imperial Majesty has issued a general Pardon for all Deserters, who return to their respective Corps within a limited Time. The Imperial and French Troops did not pursue the Austrians farther than Pförtzheim.

Strasbourg, September 6. His Majesty, and all the Royal Family, are speedily expected here. The Hotel of Marshal Coigni is fitting up for his Majesty's Reception; that of the Prince of Darmstadt, for the Queen and Princesses; and that of Cardinal de Rohan, for Monseigneur the Dauphin. His Majesty is still somewhat indisposed for want of Rest, which no Medicines, hitherto used, can procure.

Ghent, September 9. A Body of 18,000 French advanced on the 6th to Marickerke, on the Canal of Bruges, from whence they immediately drov M. Lauray, who had only 1500 Men under his Command. They afterwards pass'd the Canal of Bruges over three Bridges; and advanced to that of Ses van Ghent, which they likewise pass'd, and then enter'd the Country of Wals; which has thrown the People into the utmost Consternation.

Ghent, September 12. On Friday last, in the Morning, General Count Chanclos arriv'd at Merlebeke, within a League of this City, with the Horse of his Detachment; and in the Afternoon was join'd by his Foot. The French, on his Approach, quitted our Canal with great Precipitation, broke down the Bridge they had established at Belem, and retired towards the Army of the Count de Saxe, as fast as they were able. We are inform'd, that the French are making prodigious Preparations at Metz for a Siege; and at Thionville for a Bombardment.

The following Pieces taken from the Queen of Hungary's Answer to the Declaration read four times to the Austrian Ministry, by Count Dobna, deserve the Attention of the Publick; inasmuch as they plainly discover the Injustice of this Attack on her Hungarian Majesty, and the true Design of this Invasion on Bohemia.

Convention of Klein Schnellendorf.

The underwritten Earl of Hyndford, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, having been Witness to what his Majesty the King of Prussia had the Goodness to declare, with his own Mouth, and upon his Royal Word, to Marshal Count Neuperg, in the Presence of Major General Lentulus; and to what the said Marshal Count Neuperg declared, in the Name of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, do, by these Presents, certify, upon the publick Faith, and the Duty of my Ministry, that on both Sides it was agreed,

Primo, That the King of Prussia is at Liberty to take the Town of Neiss, by Way of Siege.

2. That the Commandant of the Town of Neiss shall have Orders to sustain a Siege 15 Days, and then to give up the said Place to the Troops of his Prussian Majesty.

3. That the Garison of Neiss, with every Thing appertaining to it, shall march out with the Honours of War: That they shall be supplied with the necessary Carriages to the Frontiers of Moravia: That no Person belonging to the Garison shall be either persuaded or forced

to serve amongst his Prussian Majesty's Troops, and that it shall be free for those of the Town, who shall have a Mind to retire, to follow the said Garison in all Safety.

4. That the cast Artillery, which is in the Town of Neiss, and upon the Ramparts, shall remain to her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and shall be faithfully restored to her upon a Treaty, or a future Peace.

5. That after the Taking of the Town of Neiss, his Majesty the King of Prussia shall not, any longer, act offensively, neither against her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, nor against the King of England, as Elector of Hanover, nor against any of the present Allies of the Queen, till a general Peace.

6. That the King of Prussia shall never demand more of her Hungarian Majesty, than the Lower Silesia, with the Town of Neiss.

7. That Endeavours shall be used to make a definitive Treaty, towards the End of the Month of next December.

8. The Marshal Count Neuperg declared, in the Name of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, that her Hungarian Majesty will, without any Difficulty, give up to his Majesty the King of Prussia, by the Treaty to be made towards the End of next December, all the Lower Silesia to the River of Neiss, the Town of Neiss included; and on the other Side of the Oder to the ordinary Limits of the Duchy of Oppelen, with all Sovereignty and Independance whatsoever.

9. That upon the 16th of this present Month, the said Marshal Count Neuperg shall retire, with his whole Army, towards Moravia, and from thence, where-ever he pleases.

10. That the Castle of Ottmachau shall be evacuated at the same Time that the Queen's Army shall retire.

11. That it shall be free for Marshal Neuperg to remove into Moravia, or elsewhere, the Magazines, which he has erected at the Foot of the Mountains, till the 16th of the present Month of October.

12. That a Part of the King of Prussia's Army shall take Winter Quarters in the Upper Silesia, till the End of the Month of April, 1745.

13. That neither the Principality of Teschen, the Town of Troppau, and the Country beyond the River of Oppau, nor the high Mountains elsewhere in the Upper Silesia, together with the Lordship of Hennerstoss, shall be comprised in those Winter Quarters; and that the Marshal Count Neuperg shall leave a Battalion and some Hussars, for the Garison in the said Town of Troppau.

14. That his Majesty's Troops shall not demand of the Inhabitants of the Country, any Thing but Lodging and Forage.

15. That the King of Prussia's Troops shall not raise Contributions, nor Money, upon any of the States of the Queen of Hungary.

16. That no Person shall be inflist against his Inclination, upon any Pretence whatever.

17. That on both Sides some small Parties shall be sent out, in order to continue Hostilities *pro Forma*; and that, during the Winter, it shall be agreed in what Manner to behave the Spring following, in Case the Treaty, or the general Peace, shall not be settled before that Time.

18. That these present Articles, which have been agreed upon, shall be kept inviolably secret, according to what I the underwritten Earl of Hyndford, the Marshal Count Neuperg, and Major-General Lentulus, have promised upon our Parole of Honour to the King of Prussia, upon the Demand of his Majesty.

In Witness whereof, I have signed these present Eighteen Articles, and have sealed them with my Coat of Arms, upon the Requisition of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of the said Marshal Count Neuperg. At the Castle of Klein Schnellendorf this 9th Day of October, 1744.

Hyndford (L. S.)

Separate Article of the Treaty of Union of Frankfort.

Forasmuch as the Backwardness, which has hitherto appeared, in the Court of Vienna and her Allies, towards the Re-establishment of the Repose and Tranquility of the Empire, leaves but too good Reason to fear, that very far from consenting to amicable Terms, according to the Intent of the Treaty concluded between, &c. she will reject or entirely elude the Effect which might be expected from them; it will be indispensably necessary to have Recourse to stronger and more effectual Methods: His Majesty the King of Prussia, always animated with a Desire of co-operating towards the Pacification of Germany; after mature Reflexions, is of Opinion, that a shorter and more decisive Expedient to that End cannot be made use of, than for him to pro-

mise and engage, as by the present separate Article he promises and engages, to take upon himself to make the Expedition towards conquering all Bohemia, and to put his Imperial Majesty in Possession of that Crown, and to guaranty it to him, for himself, his Heirs and Successors for ever: His Imperial Majesty, touch'd with the most lively Gratitude, does upon that Condition, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, from this Time, give up to his Prussian Majesty, irrevocably and for ever, in the strongest and most authentick Manner, the Right which he has to the Circles, Lordships, and Towns herein after named; to wit, The Town, and all the Circle of Konigsgratz, in its whole Extent. Moreover, his Imperial Majesty gives up to his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Circles of Bunzlau and Leitmeritz, in such Manner, that all the Country situated between the Frontiers of Silesia and the River Elbe, and from the Town and Circle of Konigsgratz, to the Confines of Saxony, shall belong to his Majesty the King of Prussia, in such Manner, that the Course of the Elbe shall be the Barrier of the two States; Thus the Country which is situate on the other Side that River, within Bohemia, shall remain to his Imperial Majesty, although it should be appendant to the Circles ceded to his Prussian Majesty, excepting the Lordship and Town of Partawitz, and of the Town of Collin, which his Imperial Majesty does from this Time give up to the King of Prussia, his Heirs and Successors for ever. His Imperial Majesty, upon the said above-mentioned Condition, engages himself, from the present Time, to guaranty to his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Heirs and Successors for ever, all the Countries which he has given up to the said King of Prussia, or does give up by Virtue of this present Article; provided always, that Bohemia, upon the Foot that it is to remain to his Imperial Majesty, shall not be ever liable to be farther dismembered in any Manner whatever. Moreover, his Imperial Majesty, upon the said above-mentioned Condition, gives up to his Prussian Majesty, irrevocably, and for ever, and to his Heirs and Successors, in the strongest, most solemn, and most authentick Manner, the Right which belongs to him to Upper Silesia. He besides engages to guaranty the same to him, his Heirs and Successors for ever, as soon as his Prussian Majesty shall have conquered the same, and have taken Possession of it. In like Manner, his Prussian Majesty promises to guaranty to his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors for ever, Upper Austria, as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall have conquered the same, and taken Possession of it, &c.

HOME PORTS.

Bristol, September 6. This Day arrived the Neptune, New, from Nevis. He left the Leeward Islands, with about 22 Sail; and three or four Days ago he parted with ten large Ships for London. On the 20th of last Month he left the Townshend, Wilson, the Phenix, Lewis, and the La Justice, Capt. Rice, for this Place; who all intend to go North about; and Capt. New design'd to keep the Company, but parted from them in the Night, so kept close with the Londoners. The La Justice is a Ship taken by the Queen Mary, of this Port, in her Passage out to Jamaica; who carried her into St. Kitts, where she was condemn'd. She is 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee, from Martinico. The John and Henry, of this Port, Capt. West, for Antigua, is taken by the French, and carried into Martinico.

Portsmouth, September 7. Yesterday Evening sailed his Majesty's Sloop the Wolf, Capt. Haddock, with an Express to Sir John Balchin.

Deal, September 7. Wind W. Yesterday Afternoon the Outward-bound Ships were all under Sail for the Westward, but are since put back, and remain with the Lenox, Dreadnought, Sutherland, and Torrington Men of War.

Deal, September 8. Wind S.W. In the Downs his Majesty's Ships Lenox, Dreadnought, Sutherland, and Torrington, with the Baltimore Sloop; and the Salamander, Anson, and Centurion Privateers; the St. Joseph, Wolf, and the Orpire, both for Jamaica; the Antigua Packet, Lesley, for Antigua; the Algrave, Brown, for Barb; the Carolina, Maynard, for Philadelphia; the Nancy, Tracy, for Madeira; the Greenwich, Gilly, for Newfoundland; the Ipswich, Godly, for Gibraltar; the Success, Dalton, the Sarah, Wilkinson, and the St. Frances, Francisco, for Lisbon; the N.S. de Carma Almes, Peroto, for Oporto; the Golden Fleece, Compton, for Exeter; the Bishopstone, Ayres, the Elizabeth, Newnham, and the Walker, for Bristol; the Loyal Charles, Newman, and the Charming Molly, Tizard, for Weymouth; the Frances and Jane, the Two Brothers, Jones, and the Lamb, George, for Plymouth; the Drake, Wade, the Hope, Turner, the Isaac and Elizabeth, Matthews, the Blessing, Cooper, the Hampshire, Childell, the Stephen and Jane, Hebb, the Concord, Postage, the Mary and Alice, Kirby, the Marygold, and the Hope, Dighton, all for Portsmouth.

Arrived
At Virginia, the George Galley, Gover, for Fal-mouth.

L O N D O N.

On Saturday, about Noon, the Purser of the Montford-Capt. Handlap, arriv'd at the India House, with Advice that the said Ship is safe arriv'd off Tinnmouth; and that seven Days before her Arrival they left the Duke, Warwick, and Salisbury, off the Island of Shetland, in a hard Gale of Wind.

The same Night, about 11 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Stables belonging to the Angel Alehouse in Bunhill Fields; which burnt with great Violence for some time, and did considerable Damage to the adjacent Houses, before it could be extinguish'd.

Last Week above 500 Men enter'd into his Majesty's Service, and upwards of 700 were press'd, in order to be sent to America, to defend the Colonies there.

Last Friday died, at his House without Aldgate, Mr. Carter, a wealthy Undertaker.

Last Saturday his Majesty, and the Duke and Princesses, went from Kensington to Richmond, where they dined, and returned in the Evening.

Col. Cecil, who has been reported to be at the Point of Death, is in good Health, at his House in Mafham-street, Westminster.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Montague set out from his House in Privy-Garden, for his Seat at Boughton in Northamptonshire.

RUCKHOLT-HOUSE will be opened this Day, being the 10th of September, with Singing by the youngest Miss Turner, (it being insisted on by all present on Monday last) jointly with her Sister Miss Molly Turner, with a grand Concert of Musick by a New Band; Concertos and Solos on the Violin, by Mr. Knerler, and on the German-Flute, by Mr. Fer-rand. Breakfasting to begin at Ten o'Clock; and the Evening Entertainments at Three, and end at Seven.

B A N K R U P T.

Benjamin Sadler, late of Well-clofe-square, in the Parish of St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechappel, in the County of Middlesex, Distiller.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	01 53	02 12

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, 176 1-half. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 111 3-4ths. New ditto, 110 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 93. Ditto 1743, 92 5-8ths. Ditto 1744, 92 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 2 l. 18 s. Bank Circulation, 6 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Mil-lion Bank, 115. Equivalent, 109. Tickets, 11 l. 2 s.

Admiralty-Office, September 7, 1744.

THE Leave of Absence given to the Seamen, late belonging to the Margueretta Tender, and turned over to his Majesty's Ship the Mary Gally, fitting at Deptford, being expired a considerable Time, and but Eleven of the said Men having yet appeared on board that Ship, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby strictly direct, that the remainder of the said Men, do immediately repair on board the Mary Gally, in which Ship, before she goes to Sea, they will be paid their Wages for the Margueretta; but if they fail to repair immediately on board the Mary Gally, they will not only lose the aforesaid Wages, but the Marshal of the Admiralty will be ordered to apprehend them; and, if found, they will be punish'd with the utmost Severity of the Law.

Thomas Corbett.

This Day is Published,
In One V O L U M E, Octavo,
[Price bound Six Shillings]

THE New Complete Conveyancer: Or, Attorney's Director: Containing the best Precedents of Assignments, Bargains and Sales, Confirmations, Covenants, Declarations of Use of Fines and Recoveries, &c. Declarations (inserted in other Deeds) of Uses and Trusts, Deeds of Gift, Feoffments, Jointures, Leases and Releases, Letters of Attorney in Dees, Mortgages, and other Securities for Money, Provisions, Recitals, Releases, Settlements on Marriages, &c. Warranties.

Drawn agreeable to Modern Practice, most of them very Special, and never before printed.

The whole making a proper Supplement to most of the Books on this Subject extant, and necessary for all Practisers in the Law.

By the late GILES JACOB, Gent.

Author of the New Law Dictionary.

Printed by Henry Lintot, Assignee of Edward Sayer, Esq, and sold by Jacob Robinson, at the Golden Lion in Ludgate-Street.

Whereas W. B. has, for some time, absenting himself from his Lodgings, and his Friends not knowing where to direct to him, This is to give Notice, that the Mary, Capt. Anderson, bound for Barbadoes, will be at Portsmouth in a few Days; his Clabs are on board, and his Passage agreed for.

For S A L E,

ON Tuesday the 18th of Sept. 1744, at the Town Hall in Golport, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the Ship La St. Pierre, with her Cargo, from St. Domingo; consisting of the following Prize Goods, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Kinsale, Robert Young, Esq. Commander.

553 Hogheads and 89 Barrels of Sugar.
25 Hogheads and 69 Barrels of Coffee.
Two Hogheads and two Barrels of Cocoa.
One Pipe and 13 Casks of Indigo.
21 Bags and two Pockets of Cotton.

The above Goods to be viewed three Days before the Sale, at Mr. Child's Warehouse near the Chapel in Golport, where Catalogues will be delivered, and Inventories of the Ship to be seen; as likewise on board the said Ship in Portsmouth Harbour.

Catalogues of the Goods may be had, and Inventories of the Ship may be seen from Monday the 10th Inst. at Sam's Coffee House, near the Custom House, London; and at

William and Benjamin Vaughan's, Brokers.

To-morrow will be Publish'd,
(Price Sixpence)

ENGLISH LOYALTY opposed to HANOVERIAN INGRATITUDE: Being a Vindication of the Present and all Former Ministries, since the Accession: In an Answer to a late Libel on the English Nation in General; called a Letter from Hanover, shewing the true Cause of the Present Broils of Germany, and Confusions of Europe, &c.

'Tis now the cheap and frugal Fashion,
Rather to hide than pay the Obligation:
Nay, 'tis much worse than so;
It now an Artifice doth grow,
Wrongs and Outrages to do,
Left Men should think we owe.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row.

This Day is Published,
(Price Sixpence)

THE Remarks of a true GERMAN PATRIOT upon a Writing, intitled, Exposition of the Motives which obliged the King of Prussia to supply the Emperor with Auxiliaries.

Translated from the French Original, just printed at Cologne, and intitled,

Remarques d'un bon Patriote Allemand sur l'Ecrit, intitule, Exposé des Motifs qui ont obligé le Roi de Prusse de donner des Troupes Auxiliaires à l'Empereur. Imprime à Cologne, chez Pierre Marteau, 1744.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row.

The only short and infallible Cure

For that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbuthic Humours, tho' arriv'd to the highest and most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation or the least Purgings, which by an unaccountable Mixture is generally advised, although always found rather to increase and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical DROPS:

WHICH, without the least Trouble,

Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, doth cure the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbuthic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in 3 Days time will be convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Warts of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Disorders.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages (whence proceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no Diets necessary, other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, Infirmities that beside infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they also assuredly and immediately cure the Green-sickness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and stultum Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly Lighter, Brisk and Vigorous to admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these famous and pleasant Chymical Drops have so universally gain'd among Persons of Exquisite Taste for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbuthic Humours, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to shun them, from fore not to be deceiv'd; but be sure to have the Right, which by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Apothecaries, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Turn, in the Metropolis, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.